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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

REPORT

SUBJECT Measures to Force Unwilling Uzbek Women into  
Factory Work

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1. ☐ Communist authorities in the Uzbek Soviet Republic have been encountering many difficulties in their campaign efforts to drive women to work in industry. Uzbek women are most unwilling to leave their villages and go to work in factories and are doing whatever they can to escape such draft. 50X1-HUM
2. ☐ Official statistical data of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Production in the Uzbek SSR, covering the period from December 1951 to the end of May 1952, show that the number of Uzbek women workers drafted to work in the Ministry's various subordinate enterprises decreased about 4000 during these five months. Some of these women were legally released from work for various family or health reasons, but, the report states, the majority of them, almost 3000, simply 'deserted'. They got a few days of leave to visit their families in village kolkhozes and never returned to the factories. This large-scale desertion of Uzbek women from industry can be explained by the prevailing hard working conditions, low pay and bad treatment. The factory managers, foremen and brigade leaders are, with but a few exceptions, all Russians, whose attitude toward unskilled Uzbek manpower is generally unsatisfactory. The report admits this. As an example, the report cites conditions in the Krasnaya Zrya (Red Dawn) Textile Plant. In May 1952: The entire management of the plant consists of Russians, and the local stakhanovist movement is directed by Russian women workers. The shockworker brigades, headed by (fnu) Maksymova (a Russian woman), are driving Uzbek women workers to overfulfill the established weekly norms by 200% or more. Even the Communist authorities consider the regular overfulfillment of norms by such a high percentage somewhat exaggerated. 50X1-HUM

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3. "In order to stem this exodus of Uzbek women from factory work, (fnu) Kashkovsky, Chief, of Production Control of the Meat and Dairy Ministry's enterprises, ordered as of May 1, 1952, all unmarried Uzbek women workers to live in special hostels supervised by Russian woman-managers. These supervisors must control the private life and all movements of the Uzbek women workers, to prevent their escape. To let their wards have as little free time as possible, these Russian woman-managers force the Uzbek women to undertake each day one hour of unpaid 'voluntary' work in the packing and shipping departments of the factories. In these female hostels of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Production, an almost military discipline is being maintained. Women who want to go out to town in the evening must apply for special passes from so-called 'Block Committees'.
4. "Along with these new control measures introduced in industrial towns, new directives have also been issued in the provincial areas of Uzbekistan to ensure the regular flow of drafted female manpower into the industries. Thus on June 10, 1952, (fnu) Fedulin, a Russian who is Chief of Cadres in the Tashkent Oblast, instructed the authorities of all Rayons (Districts) to recruit each month an established number of Uzbek women, between 16 and 22 years of age, from the kolkhozes for work in industry, mainly in the textile plants in Tashkent. Of every 50 women in this age, 10 must be sent to work in factories. It may be presumed that similar directives were issued at the same time in all other oblasts of Uzbekistan because groups of 100 and more women from the Samarkand and Namsagansk Oblasts have been arriving in Tashkent since that time. All these groups are directed to various factories. The arrivals are all single women. They are being housed in collective residential blocks located near the 'Stalin Combine' in Tashkent."

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